

SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

Copy No. 38

D E C E M B E R, 1 9 4 3

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence Forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in Defence Forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The latest statistics herein are as at the end of December, 1943. A complete revision of figures based on the Civil Registration of June 1943 has delayed this issue, but it is hoped that future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

Summary of Contents

1. Total Persons Occupied.
2. Forces and Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic).
3. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic).
4. Movements into Wage and Salary Earning and the Forces.
5. Defence Forces.

1. TOTAL PERSONS OCCUPIED

Extensive statistical data obtained from the Civil Registration (C.R.7) of June, 1943 (which amounted virtually to a census of civilian employment) combined with statistics of enlistments, has made it possible to compile an accurate statement of total occupied persons in Australia as at June 1943 and to revise estimates previously made. The actual figures as at June 1943 are shown below in comparison with figures for July 1939 (based on National Register) and with figures for July 1941 and June 1942 based largely on Pay Roll Tax data (first obtained in July 1941) combined with statistics of enlistments. Figures shown in parenthesis have been interpolated on available evidence.

TABLE 1. AUSTRALIA : OCCUPIED PERSONS.

End of Month	1. Forces (Gross enlistments less discharges)(a)	2. Employers, Self Employed & Rural helpers(b)	3. Employees at work	4. Unemployed (all causes)	5. Total Bread-winners	6. Bread-winners normally available for work	7. Persons not normally seeking occupation who have become breadwinners
MALES (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	12.9	597.1	1495.1	264.0	2369.1	2369.1	-
July, 1941	334.0	(492.0)	1551.4	(80.0)	(2459.4)	2407.4	(50.0)
June, 1942	624.3	(c)	1455.0	26.5	(c)	2426.6	(c)
June, 1943	693.5	407.0	1399.1	19.5	2519.1	2445.8	73.3
December, 1943	691.2	(c)	(c)	(19.5)	(c)	2455.4	(c)
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	-	75.0	565.6	34.0	674.6	674.6	-
July, 1941	-	(70.8)	654.5	(20.0)	(746.0)	691.0	(55.0)
June, 1942	16.5	(63.9)	685.8	7.0	(774.4)	699.4	(75.0)
June, 1943	44.7	46.1	710.2	6.3	807.3	708.0	99.3
December, 1943	49.0	(46.0)	(722.1)	(6.3)	(823.4)	712.0	(111.4)
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	12.9	672.1	2060.7	298.0	3043.7	3043.7	-
July, 1941	334.0	(562.8)	2205.9	(100.0)	(3203.4)	3098.4	(105.0)
June, 1942	640.8	(c)	2140.8	33.5	(c)	3126.0	(c)
June, 1943	738.2	453.1	2109.3	25.8	3326.4	3153.8	172.6
December, 1943	740.2	(c)	(c)	(25.8)	(c)	3167.4	(c)

(a) See Note (b) to Table 2. (b) The few "helpers" in non-rural industries have been treated as "employees". Male helpers in rural industry are included with employers and self-employed, while female unpaid helpers in rural industry are not included as occupied persons. They are considered to be largely engaged in home domestic duties. (c) Not available.

Combining columns 1, 2 and 3 it is seen that the total number of persons occupied in all capacities in the forces and in civilian work increased from 2,745,700 in July 1939 to 3,300,600 in June 1943, that is by 554,900.

Total Persons Occupied in Australia

	July 1939	June 1943	Increase
	'000	'000	'000
Males ..	2,105.1	2,499.6	394.5
Females ..	640.6	801.0	160.4
Total:	2,745.7	3,300.6	554.9

The sources of this increase in number of persons occupied were as follows:-

Sources of Increase in Persons Occupied in Work or Forces : Australia
July 1939 to June 1943.

		Males '000	Females '000	Total '000
Column 5. Decrease in number unemployed	..	244.5	27.7	272.2
Column 6. Normal increase in number of breadwinners available for work	..	76.7	33.4	110.1
Column 7. Abnormal or war-time increase in number of persons occupied in work or forces	..	73.3	99.3	172.6
<u>Total Increase:</u>		<u>394.5</u>	<u>160.4</u>	<u>554.9</u>

The figures shown in column 7 as representing the abnormal or war-time increase in number of persons occupied in work or forces represent persons who had retired and returned to work, persons who would normally have retired but delayed their retirement, and persons who would not, but for war conditions, have entered into employment or forces. While there is definite evidence that the number of females entering occupation is still increasing steadily, it is believed that the corresponding number of males has ceased to increase and may have begun to decrease.

A further significant war-time change occurred in regard to grade of employment. Figures in column 2 indicate that the number of males who were employers or self-employed in their own business decreased from 597,100 in July 1939 to 407,000 in June 1943, that is by 190,100. The number of females in these categories decreased from 75,000 in July 1939 to 46,100 in June 1943, or by 28,900. The decrease in the male employer and self-employer group is relatively far greater than that in number of males employed as wage earners (column 3) and is accounted for by transfer of employers and self-employers to forces and to war-time wage earning employment.

Sufficient data are not available to present the foregoing complete analysis at monthly intervals. The remainder of this bulletin deals with monthly figures for enlistments and wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural and household domestic). It is presented in form comparable with that of previous surveys.

2. FORCES AND EMPLOYMENT (EXCLUDING RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC)

The following table shows as at the end of July 1939, July 1941, November 1941 and each month from November 1942, to December 1943, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and net enlistments in the Defence Forces. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into Defence Forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life, and includes the permanent Defence Forces.

TABLE 2. AUSTRALIA - Wage Earners Employed in Industry
and Total Net Enlistments in Defence Forces.

(Thousands)

End of Month		Wage Earners Employed in Industry (excluding rural and household domestic)(a)			Total net Enlist- ments in all Defence Forces(b)			Total (excluding wage earners in rural industry and household domestic service)		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1939 - July	..	1,293.1	437.1	1,730.2	12.9	-	12.9	1,306.0	437.1	1,743.1
1941 - July	..	1,363.4	548.5	1,911.9	334.0	0.2	334.2	1,697.4	548.7	2,246.1
	November	..	1,381.3	571.0	1,952.3	391.4	3.6	395.0	1,772.7	574.6
1942 - November	..	1,288.2	612.0	1,900.2	664.3	30.2	694.5	1,952.5	642.2	2,594.7
	December	..	1,285.8	616.7	1,902.5	668.3	32.7	701.0	1,954.1	649.4
1943 - January	..	1,285.9	614.9	1,900.8	673.8	36.0	709.8	1,959.7	650.9	2,610.6
	February	..	1,286.0	621.6	1,907.6	678.1	38.2	716.3	1,964.1	659.8
	March	..	1,285.3	628.0	1,913.3	682.3	40.3	722.6	1,967.6	668.3
	April	..	1,277.3	629.9	1,907.2	686.7	41.8	728.5	1,964.0	671.7
	May	..	1,275.7	630.7	1,906.4	690.6	43.3	733.9	1,966.3	674.0
	June	..	1,273.9	631.3	1,905.2	693.5	44.7	738.2	1,967.4	676.0
	July	..	1,270.2	633.4	1,903.6	696.1	46.0	742.1	1,966.3	679.4
	August	..	1,269.7	635.7	1,905.4	696.5	47.1	743.6	1,966.2	682.8
	September	..	1,267.8	636.8	1,904.6	697.1	47.9	745.0	1,964.9	684.7
	October	..	1,270.7	639.9	1,910.6	696.3	48.1	744.4	1,967.0	688.0
	November	..	1,271.0	641.3	1,912.3	693.0	48.7	741.7	1,964.0	690.0
	December	..	1,272.1	643.1	1,915.2	691.2	49.0	740.2	1,963.3	692.1

(a) Includes employees of Allied Works Council and Allied Governments, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May, 1942 and numbered approximately 42,000 in December, 1943.

(b) Includes permanent defence forces. See Section 5 of this Survey for latest available details of net enlistments in the various arms of the Services since the outbreak of war. The figures represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. Figures as to enlistments, discharges, etc., in respect of Army are in process of revision, and the figures herein will be amended when check is complete.

The main features of the December 1943 figures may be summarized as follows:-

Males: Compared with the previous month, there was a reduction in males in the Forces in December of 1,800, and males employed in non-rural industry showed an increase of 1,100. During the year ended December, males in the Forces or employed in non-rural industry increased by 9,200, the Forces showing a net increase of 22,900 and non-rural employment a net decrease of 13,700.

Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the Defence Forces increased by 2,100 in December. The monthly increase during the twelve months ended December 1943 averaged 3,600. The number of females taken into the Forces in December was 300 compared with an average monthly increase of 1,400 during the twelve months ended December, and the increase in civil employment (other than rural and household domestic) was 1,800 in the month compared with an average of 2,200 during the preceding twelve months.

3. EMPLOYMENT (EXCLUDING RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC)

The numbers of persons employed in July 1941, November 1941, and each month December 1942 to December 1943, (as shown in the first three columns of the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four large groups of employment.

TABLE 3. AUSTRALIA - Wage Earners Employed in Industry -
(excluding Rural and Household Domestic)
(For totals for each month see Page 1)
(Thousands)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Ship-building			Other Factories and Workshops			Government Employment (except Factory) (a)			All Other (a)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1941 - July ..	51.4	8.7	60.1	505.9	202.8	708.7	306.0	62.6	368.6	500.1	274.4	774.5
November ..	59.7	11.2	70.9	516.4	210.7	727.1	306.5	66.4	372.9	498.7	282.7	781.4
1942 - December ..	88.4	32.6	121.0	488.5	208.3	696.8	320.0	89.3	409.3	388.9	286.5	675.4
1943 - January ..	90.8	34.1	124.9	488.1	207.7	695.8	320.8	90.5	411.3	386.2	282.6	668.8
February ..	91.1	36.3	127.4	489.8	209.5	699.3	320.3	91.9	412.2	384.8	283.9	668.7
March ..	92.0	38.2	130.2	491.0	211.5	702.5	318.7	93.3	412.0	383.6	285.0	668.6
April ..	92.0	38.9	130.9	490.5	211.4	701.9	315.9	94.6	410.5	378.9	285.0	663.9
May ..	91.9	39.8	131.7	490.2	209.4	699.6	314.0	95.7	409.7	379.6	285.8	665.4
June ..	90.9	39.4	130.3	489.9	209.9	699.8	314.6	99.0	413.6	378.5	283.0	661.5
July ..	89.9	39.0	128.9	489.5	209.9	699.4	316.2	103.8	420.0	374.6	280.7	655.3
August ..	88.4	38.2	126.6	490.5	210.6	701.1	316.6	105.7	422.3	374.2	281.2	655.4
September ..	88.0	37.2	125.2	489.9	211.1	701.0	317.5	106.3	423.8	372.4	282.2	654.6
October ..	86.5	37.1	123.6	491.9	211.1	703.0	317.4	107.0	424.4	374.9	284.7	659.6
November ..	84.2	35.7	119.9	492.4	211.7	704.1	317.5	108.0	425.5	376.9	285.9	662.8
December ..	82.4	33.7	116.1	490.8	211.6	702.4	319.4	109.3	428.7	379.5	288.5	668.0
Increase since November, 1941.												
Number ..	22.7	22.5	45.2	-25.6	0.9	-24.7	12.9	42.9	55.8	-119.2	5.8	-113.4
Per Cent. ..	38.0	200.9	63.8	- 5.0	0.4	- 3.4	4.2	64.6	15.0	- 23.9	2.1	-14.5

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included as Government Employment or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. Employees of Allied Governments and local and semi-government bodies are also included with "Government Employment".

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentage of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Government munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding showed a steady growth in the total for both sexes until April 1943. Male employment in Government munition factories etc., increased rapidly until July 1942, but after that date the monthly increase slackened off, and since April 1943, about 9,600 men have been released. Females in Government munition works etc., continued to expand until May 1943, but 6,100 women have been released since that date.

Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but then commenced to decline, and by the end of 1942 had decreased by 28,000. Since that time there has been little movement. However, a very large proportion of the workers remaining in private factories have been transferred to war contracts. Female employment in other factories and workshops has remained steady, and in December 1943 was little above the November 1941 level.

Males in Governmental services other than munition works increased slightly until April 1942, but there was a large increase in May 1942, due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities.

In December 1943, there were 7,100 fewer males in this group than in May 1942. The number of females in Government services (other than factories) has increased fairly steadily and in December 1943, stood at 65 per cent. above the November 1941 level.

Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and the decline in subsequent months placed December 1943 at 24 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 119,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but remained fairly steady after that date, and by the end of December 1943, were 5,800 above the November 1941 level.

Summing up the trend of non-rural employment (other than private domestic) it may be said that from November 1941 to May 1943, munition etc. works required 32,200 extra men and 28,600 extra women, but have subsequently released 9,500 men and 6,100 women. Between November 1941 and December 1943, other Government activities absorbed 12,900 extra men and 42,900 women, while other factories and workshops released 25,600 men, and all other industries released 119,200 men. Female employment in "Other Factories" and "All other industries" expanded by 6,700 from November 1941 to December 1943.

4. MOVEMENT INTO WAGE AND SALARY EARNING AND THE FORCES.

The following table shows for December 1943, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions, (July 1939) and from November 1941, is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right-hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

TABLE 4. AUSTRALIA - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at December 1943.
(Thousands)

Particulars	Totals as at end of December 1943			I n c r e a s e s					
				July 1939 to December 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to December 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(i) <u>Defence Forces:</u>									
Gross enlistments less discharges (a) ..	691.2	49.0	740.2	678.3	49.0	727.3	299.8	45.6	345.4
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners</u> <u>employed other than rural &</u> <u>household domestic workers:</u>									
Munitions, Aircraft, Ship- building (Governmental)	82.4	33.7	116.1	71.8	32.6	104.4	22.7	22.5	45.2
Other Factories and Work- shops	490.8	211.6	702.4	64.2	64.5	128.7	- 25.6	0.9	-24.7
Other	698.9	397.8	1,096.7	-157.0	108.9	- 48.1	-106.3	48.7	-57.6
<u>Total:</u>	1,272.1	643.1	1,915.2	- 21.0	206.0	185.0	-109.2	72.1	-37.1
(iii) <u>Unemployed (through</u> <u>sickness, accident, un-</u> <u>fitness and lack of work)</u>	(b)	(b)	(b)						
	19.5	6.3	25.8	-244.5	- 27.7	-272.2	- 54.4	-13.0	-67.4
<u>Total Defence Forces</u> <u>Employees & Unemployed:</u>	1,982.8	698.4	2,681.2	412.8	227.3	640.1	136.2	104.7	240.9
(iv) <u>Normal Increase in (c)</u> <u>Wage & Salary Earners:</u>	-	-	-	69.7	33.0	102.7	25.7	12.9	38.6
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not</u> <u>gainfully occupied" groups</u> (d), employers and self- employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners	-	-	-	343.1	194.3	537.4	110.5	91.8	202.3

Notes to above table:

- Fuller details of Defence Forces enlisted since the commencement of war are given in Section 5 of this summary. A small number of permanent forces are included in (i) above. See footnote (b) to Table 2.
- Unemployed wage and salary earners as recorded at the Civilian Register, June 1943.
- Estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners due to population increase, assuming (in the case of females) continuation of pre-war increasing proportion of females seeking employment. Since last issue figures have been revised, taking account of latest population estimates and effect of raised school-leaving age in New South Wales.
- "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women and young persons not following an occupation.

It will be seen that since July 1939, net enlistments in the Defence Forces have been 727,300 persons (678,300 males and 49,000 females), while 185,000 additional wage and salary earners (206,000 additional females offset by 21,000 fewer males) have been engaged by industries other than rural and household domestic service. This total of 912,300 persons (657,300 males and 255,000 females) has been drawn from:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Unemployed wage and salary earners ..	244,500	27,700	272,200
(b) Normal increase of wage and salary earners ..	69,700	33,000	102,700
(c) Persons not gainfully occupied, employers and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage earners ..	343,100	194,300	537,400

The latter group is estimated to have been made up approximately as follows:-

Persons normally not gainfully occupied ..	72,400/	111,400/	183,800
Persons previously rural wage earners ..	67,000	-30,000#	37,000
Persons previously in private domestic service ..	-	79,500	79,500
Persons previously ^{normally} employers or self-employed ..	203,700	33,400	237,100

The minus figure represents a net movement of women into rural wage earning.

/ See column 7 of Table No.1.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods:- (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan; (b) November 1941 to June 1943 - the first 19 months of the Pacific War during which mobilisation reached its peak; (c) the six months ended December, 1943.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per month		
	July 1939 to November 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov.1941 to June 1943 (19 Mths)	June 1943 to December 1943 (6 Mths)	July 1939 to November 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov.1941 to June 1943 (19 Mths)	June 1943 to December 1943 (6 Mths)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces (a) ..	378.5	302.1	- 2.3	13.5	15.9	- 0.4
Increase in employment (other than rural) ..	88.2	-107.4	- 1.8	3.2	- 5.7	- 0.3
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	466.7	194.7	- 4.1	16.7	10.2	- 0.7
The source of this increase was:-						
(i) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	54.4	-	6.8	2.9	-
(ii) Normal increase in Wage and Salary earners ..	44.0	17.7	8.0	1.6	0.9	1.3
(iii) Drawn from other groups (b)	232.6	122.6	-12.1	8.3	6.4	- 2.0
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces ..	3.6	41.1	4.3	0.1	2.2	0.7
Increase in employment (other than rural & household domestic)	133.9	60.3	11.8	4.8	3.2	2.0
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	137.5	101.4	16.1	4.9	5.4	2.7
The source of this increase was:-						
(i) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	13.0	-	0.5	0.7	-
(ii) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.1	8.4	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
(iii) Drawn from other groups (b)	102.7	80.0	11.6	3.7	4.2	1.9

(a) See explanation of net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof. See also footnote (b) to Table on page 1.

(b) As defined in (v) in previous table.

During the first period of the war, numbers in Forces increased by 378,500 men, and employees in non-rural industry by 88,200, a total increase of 466,700, or 16,700 men per month. This large increase was made possible by increase in available wage and salary earners (1,600 males per month) by re-employment of unemployed at an average rate of 6,800 per month, and by the movement of 8,300 men per month into wage or salary earning or the Forces from the employing group, rural wage earning, and males who would not normally be occupied (young boys and elderly men).

While mobilisation was being pressed to its peak during the Pacific War period, (November 1941 to June 1943), the rate of intake into the Forces averaged 15,900 monthly. Unemployed, the re-employment of whom averaged 2,900 per month, was exhausted by June 1943; and the intake of men from employers, rural wage earners, and normally unoccupied males was lower than in the early war period, but still averaged 6,400 per month. The number of non-rural wage and salary earners decreased by 107,400, or 5,700 per month.

From June to December 1943, the number of net enlistments in Forces have changed but little, decreasing by 2,300 or an average of 400 per month. The number of non-rural wage and salary earners has been practically stabilised, showing a decrease of 300 per month. With normal increase of 1,300 per month becoming available, the net result has been a decrease of 12,100, or 2,000 per month in the number of males drawn from employers, rural wage earners, and unoccupied males. This decrease is partly accounted for by the policy of returning men from the Army for rural work. It is also apparently due in part to the fact that some elderly men who returned to employment in the early days of war are now being forced, through physical incapacity, to discontinue working.

There is evidence that the total number of males available for forces and employment has ceased to increase and has been declining since the middle of 1943.

Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November, 1941, but in the next 19 months averaged 2,200 per month. In the 6 months June 1943 to December 1943, the average fell to 700. Those entering industry averaged 4,800 each month from July 1939 to November 1941, during the next 19 months they averaged 3,200, and in the 6 months June 1943 to December 1943, averaged 2,000. The largest sources of additional female labour were unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. These sources provided 3,700 per month in the period July 1939 to November 1941, 4,200 per month during the 19 months ended June 1943, but fell to 1,900 per month during the 6 months ended December 1943.

5. DEFENCE FORCES

The numbers of persons enlisted in the Defence Forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column while the second column represents the net number taken into Defence Forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the Defence Forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st December, 1943.

(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES			
Military	- A.I.F.(a) ..	428,816(b)	371,371(b)
	Militia (including Garrison)(a) ..	237,230(b)	128,835(b)
	V.D.C. ..	4,655(b)	2,992(b)
Air	- R.A.A.F. ..	168,276	147,336
Naval	- R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S. ..	31,982	28,830
TOTAL MALES:		870,959	679,364
FEMALES			
Military	- Nurses, A.I.F.(a) ..	2,837	2,611
	Nurses, Militia (a) ..	1,352	539
	A.A.M.W.S. - A.I.F.(a) ..	2,947	2,737
	A.A.M.W.S. - Militia (a) ..	3,428	2,960
	A.W.A.S. ..	21,681	19,979
Air	- W.A.A.A.F. ..	21,977	17,840
	R.A.A.F. Nursing Service ..	432	432
Naval	- W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S. ..	1,863	1,863
TOTAL FEMALES:		56,517	48,961

(a) These figures allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units.

(b) Approximate, subject to revision. As to Army figures, see footnote (b) to Table on page 1.

The largest increase during November in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (3,400). The A.I.F. total increased by 260 after taking into account transfers from the Militia. The net total of the A.I.F. and Militia together declined by 5,200, compared with November. Amongst females the only important change was an increase of 260 in the net number of W.A.A.A.F.